Remarks

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks. Claims 1, 4-14, 16-18 and 24 are pending.

Claims 1, 4, 6-7, 10, 12, and 18 are amended to recite a predefined call queue or a predefined outgoing call queue. Such call queues are described in the specification at, for example, page 3, lines 7-8. No new matter is introduced.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in View of Caldwell

The Action rejects claims 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12-14, 16, 18 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Pat. No. 5,644,624 to Caldwell (Caldwell). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Amended independent claim 1 recites, in part:

> a call queue function, the call queue function to enable the configuration of a predefined outgoing call queue stored in a server accessible over a network, the predefined outgoing call queue comprising an ordered list of entries to dial.

Caldwell does not teach or suggest such a call queue function. Caldwell provides a system for "recall of selected telephone calls which have failed initially to reach a particular individual or answering machine." Col. 2, lines 32-36. According to Caldwell, telephone numbers associated with unsuccessful calls can be added to a call queue by pressing a designated key on a control box. The telephone number to be added to the call queue is detected based on DTMF tones obtained as the user dials the number in the unsuccessful call attempt. Col. 4, lines 40-52. In contrast, claim 1 recites a call function based on a predefined outgoing call queue, i.e., a call queue defined without unsuccessful call attempts and determined in anticipation of future call

attempts. Caldwell does not teach or suggest such a call function, and claim 1 and dependent

claims 4-5 and 16-17 are properly allowable over Caldwell.

Amended independent claim 6 recites a communication system that comprises, in part:

> a predefined call queue for a wireless device, the predefined call queue
> comprising one or more numbers to dial, wherein the predefined call queue is
> associated with a call queue identifier, and wherein the call queue identifier is
> used to identify the wireless device and to establish an association between the
> predefined call queue and the wireless device.

As discussed above, Caldwell does not teach or suggest a predefined call queue. Instead,

Caldwell discloses a call queue associated with unsuccessful call attempts. Because

Caldwell does not teach or suggest all the features of claim 6, claim 6 and dependent

claims 7-14 are properly allowable over Caldwell.

Amended independent claim 18 recites a method comprising, in part, "locating a

predefined call queue according to a queue identifier." Caldwell does not teach or suggest a

predefined call queue, but instead discloses a call queue based on unsuccessful call attempts. For

at least this reason, claim 18 and dependent claim 24 are properly allowable.

Additional Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Dependent claims 4-5, 7-14, 16-17, and 24 are rejected for additional reasons as well, but

are properly allowable at least as being dependent from allowable base claims 1, 6, and 18.

These claims recite additional features and combinations of features lacking in the cited

references, and are allowable for additional reasons as well.

As one example, the Action rejects claim 5 as obvious from a combination of Caldwell

and U.S. Pat. No. 6,034,687 to Taylor et al. (Taylor). Applicants respectfully traverse this

rejection. Taylor is cited as disclosing an address book that stores names and numbers cross-

referenced by caller. According to the Action, it would be obvious to combine Taylor to Caldwell to provide an efficient call routing method. Caldwell discloses capturing a telephone number associated with an unsuccessful call based on DTMF tones generated when the call is placed. Caldwell does not suggest basing a call queue on names of called parties, nor looking up telephone numbers associated with the names from an address book. As best understood, the proposed modification to Caldwell requires (1) a call queue based on called party names (not disclosed by either Caldwell or Taylor), and (2) looking up called party telephone numbers based on called party names stored in an address book. Such modifications would change the principle of operation of Caldwell's system which is based on capturing telephone numbers as the numbers are dialed. If Caldwell were modified to use names in an address book, Caldwell's system would be unable to provide automatic call retries for numbers not in the address book, and thus would not work for its intended purpose of automating call retries. Thus, the Caldwell/Taylor combination changes Caldwell's principle of operation, and the resulting modified system would not work for Caldwell's intended purpose. For at least these reasons, the proposed Taylor/Caldwell combination does not establish a prima facie case of obvious for claim 5.

In addition, there is no motivation to make the combination of features recited in claim 5. The Action contends that it would be obvious to modify Caldwell with the teachings of Taylor to "provide a more efficient call routing method." Applicants disagree. How does using an address book to look up telephone numbers that have already been captured based on DTMF tones provide a more efficient call routing method? For at least these reasons, claim 5 is properly allowable over the Taylor/Caldwell combination.
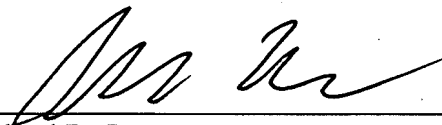
Conclusion

The claims in their present form should now be allowable. Such action is respectfully

requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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